

This paper brings the news while it is news to your home when you have the leisure to read it. It is your duty to yourself to read the worth-while news.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919.

WEDNESDAY TWELVE PAGES TODAY

The News Scimitar is first as an advertising medium with Memphis business men. They see results from their advertising expenditure, and results count.

WALSH SAYS:

At home a man must get up before he can dress up—but in business he must dress up before he can "get up."

Walsh clothes have been strong factors in the "getting up" of many men in the tri-states.

The new Walsh patterns are in. The wise dressers are placing their fall orders NOW.

Walsh
The Tailor

83 South Main St.



Treat your beauty fairly—keep your skin clear with Resinol

No matter how pretty your features are, you cannot be truly attractive with a red, rough, pimply complexion. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, will usually make your skin clear, fresh and charming.

Head stopped up— with summer cold— rose or hay fever

BAUME ANALGESIQUE BENGUE

will quickly clear it. Healing and refreshing. Get a tube Thee. Leasing & Co., N. Y.

WHITE STAR BICYCLE CO.
Bicycles, Repairs and Supplies.
VALS, COLUMBIA, SNELL, RACYLE AND WONDER
BICYCLES
Repair Work Given Prompt Attention.
We Call For and Deliver.
58 S. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Electric Work
By
FOWLER
Next to Gas Co.

We Sell for Less
Low Rent—Low Prices. Easy Terms.
Also want to buy second-hand furniture and pianos for cash. We exchange new for old.

Hunt Bros. Furniture Co.
148-150 Union Ave.

SAVE \$37.44
A year by riding a
JOHNSON & CO.
211 S. MAIN.
Main 2781. Memphis 28.

Sprinkling Hose
50 feet Guaranteed Hose, including
Couplings and Nozzle—
\$7.50, \$8.00 and \$10.00

TOWNER & CO., Inc.
Corner Second and Union.

TO BUY
Iron, Scrap Metal and Paper Stock.
H. BLOCKMAN & CO.
OVERTON AND N. FRONT ST.
Main 1553. New 100.

"ROOFITE"
ONE-PLY ROOFING
\$1.25 Per Square.

Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Co.
34-36 N. Second St. Memphis.
Phones 1590, 1591, 1592.

Nelson's
Business College, 292 Madison Ave.
Ask Business Men of Memphis About It.

NEGRO GRIEVANCE SLAYED BY ANOTHER SHOT

Negroes Are Victims of Thieves—White Man Also Robbed by Trio That Shoots to Kill.

One dead, another possibly fatally wounded and a third victim sent to the General hospital, was the total damage wrought by a trio of white men who roamed the streets of Memphis Saturday night and before dawn Sunday morning, according to the records at the central police station.

The dead and fatally wounded are negroes, and both crimes are charged to the audacity of a trio of black-skinned bandits, carrying pistols. The victim slightly hurt was a white man who reported the strong-arm activities of a pair in Court square, who are believed to have been impelled by excessive grains of Jamaica ginger or bay rum.

Three negroes emerged from the shadows on Florida street, near the corner of a police in Court square, who are believed to have been impelled by excessive grains of Jamaica ginger or bay rum. They were seen by a white man who reported the strong-arm activities of a pair in Court square, who are believed to have been impelled by excessive grains of Jamaica ginger or bay rum.

Two white men in an automobile, whose names the police did not learn, placed the wounded negro in their car and took him to the General hospital. He died at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Detectives Bishop and Joyce answered the alarm from the central police office, but failed to procure a trace of the murderers.

It was three negroes with pistols that Henry Stovall, negro, 436 South Main street, related when they accosted him at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night, near Fourth street and Jefferson avenue. A bullet from a big pistol held to the stomach toppled him. The negroes took several dollars he had and departed.

Police and Robinson of the emergency squad of the central station answered the alarm but the negro bandits had disappeared. The wounded man was picked up by three men in a big touring car, which took him to the General hospital, where he died Monday.

W. O. Roberts, Frenchman Bayou, Ark., was stopped by three negroes, as he was passing under the Southern railroad tracks on Linden avenue late Saturday night. Two of them held pistols, while the other took \$5.00 from Roberts' pockets.

H. A. Albright, driver for the Tennessee Beverage company, before he was aware of his danger Saturday night, on Tennessee street, near the "Pidgeonomas" building, was accosted by three negroes, who demanded money. He refused and one of them crashed a baton against his face, causing severe lacerations and bruising. The three then ran. Police men Oliver and Robinson of the central police office took Nelson to the General hospital in a police car where he was treated. He was then taken home.

While seated in Court square Saturday night, Herbert J. Johnson, a young steam fitter, living at 159 Adams avenue, was approached by two white men, who demanded money. He refused and one of them crashed a baton against his face, causing severe lacerations and bruising. The three then ran. Police men Oliver and Robinson of the central police office took Nelson to the General hospital in a police car where he was treated. He was then taken home.

CAMDEN, Tenn., Aug. 11. (Sp.)—Mrs. Bettie Parker was seriously hurt yesterday when the mule that she was driving backed the buggy at a high embankment near the Camden depot. The physician who was called said that he feared internal injuries.

BRODNAX
Eye Glasses Correctly Fitted

The professional assistance of our registered optometrist is at your service.

Modern methods and appliances contribute to the scientific examination of the eyes and the determination of the lens required for accurate vision. Every element that enters into the perfect fitting of eyeglasses receives utmost consideration, assuring absolute satisfaction.

Out-of-town patrons will appreciate our prompt service in the replacement of lenses and making of repairs.

GEO. T. BRODNAX
INCORPORATED
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
222 South Main St.,
Memphis.

FERREL & TO
168 S. MAIN ST.
WE LOAN MORE AND CHARGE LESS

LEE COUNTY, ARK., WILL HAVE BUMPER CROPS

MARIANNA, Ark., Aug. 11. (Sp.)—Lee county farmers are expecting bumper crops this season, as is shown by the farm of Daggett & Yancy, who state that they have raised 100 bales of cotton to the acre, and over 75 bushels of corn.

TIPTON REALTY DEALS.
COVINGTON, Tenn., Aug. 11. (Sp.)—The following real estate deals have been made in Tipton county in the past few days: Hugh Hall to Esq. W. S. Peck for \$12,500; T. M. Harris and Sheriff C. N. Voss to A. J. Hathcock, house and lot for \$2,500; A. C. Harwood to Will Pinner, 35 acres; Judge R. B. Baptist to Jim Grant, 40 acres.

BOTH PHONES 530 TAXIS and AUTOS

CLEANERS 363
HEMLOCK.
Drake & Co.

PHILANTHROPIST FALLS BIG ATTACK

(Continued From First Page.)

Had fairly well fulfilled when death overtook him today. He had distributed about \$300,000. It was giving money away at the rate of over \$20,000 a year, or more than \$20,000 a day.

He declared, when he gave up gathering wealth and announced an era of distribution, that he expected to find it more difficult to give his millions away than it had been to acquire them. "How would you give \$200,000,000 away?" became such a popular query that the English advertiser who employed it, received no less than 45,000 suggestions as to how Carnegie could rid himself of his wealth. Twelve thousand persons solved the problem in part by asking for some of the money for themselves.

The answers which Carnegie himself gave and backed up with his millions have made him the most original of the greatest philanthropists. He was the first to announce that he would give away his \$200,000,000. His first gift was the setting aside of \$1,000,000 to supply penicillin and relief for the injured and aged employees of his steel plants—"an acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success." He added an extra \$200,000 to New York libraries for his workmen, and took up his library hobby in a wholesale way by giving \$5,000,000 to New York city for the erection of 65 branch libraries in the metropolis. Another million he gave for a library in St. Louis.

2,000 Libraries.
"I have just begun to give money away," he said in announcement of these gifts. He kept it up as fast as he could and set a record. On libraries alone he spent upward of \$3,000,000. He gave them to some 2,000 English speaking communities throughout the world. One of his libraries is in the Fiji Islands.

He remembered Pittsburgh, the scene of his business triumphs, by establishing there a great institute, including the largest of his libraries. Carnegie speaking of the institute and the Carnegie Technological schools, with a total endowment of \$15,000,000. He built a great educational institution in Washington, which should be the fountain head of advanced work in "investigation, research and discovery," and placed in the hands of its trustees a total endowment of some \$20,000,000. To his native Scotland, his largest single gift was a fund of \$10,000,000 to aid education in Scottish universities.

He carried out the best idea of a hero, commission, endowed in 1905 with \$5,000,000 by which hundreds of men, women and children have been rewarded with Carnegie medals or pensions for acts of heroism in the rescue of imperiled lives, colleges and other institutions have been benefited to several foreign countries.

Equipped Many Churches.
He established the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, with a total fund of \$15,000,000, which has taken up efficiency surveys of educational plants, added many institutions and provided pensions for college professors. In 1911 he capitalized his educational benevolence, so that his gifts to libraries, colleges and other institutions should live after him, by establishing the Carnegie corporation, with a fund of \$5,000,000.

One of his latest and greatest ideas was the abolition of war, a hope that he carried out in the form of international peace fund, and built the great peace park on the Hudson, which was dedicated in 1913. He gave \$750,000 for the bureau of American republics in Washington.

His love of music moved him to equip hundreds of churches and institutions with pipe organs. He never gave directly any large sum to religious purposes. Of his organ gifts he said he would hold himself responsible for what the organ played forth on the Sabbath, but not for what might be said in the pulpit. One of his very earliest gifts, as far back as 1881, was the Carnegie Music hall in New York, at a cost of \$2,500,000, and as president of the New York Philharmonic society he spent his money liberally in furthering its ideals. He also liberally backed the Pittsburgh orchestra.

15 Years of Philanthropy.
To the Allied Engineers' societies he gave \$2,000,000 in small gifts to colleges amounted to some \$20,000,000. No man left at his death such an unique and such a worthy series of monuments to perpetuate his memory.

In the background of these 15 years of philanthropy, there is the familiar story of Scotch thrift, a little luck, and steel, which made such generosity possible. Carnegie was fond of telling the story himself. Rapidly covered, it was this: His first money came from his father as a child when he astonished his schoolmaster in Dunfermline by reciting "The Song of the Madman" to "Mourning" without a break. There is an anecdote of how, when asked in Sunday school to recite a proverb from scripture, the young Scot unwittingly forecast his own fortune by giving the homely advice, "Look after the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Andrew was 12 when his father, a master weaver, was brought almost to destitution. The steams looms drove him out of business. The family number of 14, including the father and his younger brother William. The parents decided to emigrate to America, whence some relatives had preceded them with success. They settled at Allegheny City, Pa., across the river from Pittsburgh in 1848. The father and Andrew found work in a cotton factory, the son as bobbin boy. It was his first week. The salary was 30 a week. He was soon promoted, at a slight advance, to engineer's assistant. He studied the looms and ran the engine in the factory cellar.

Inspiration in Poverty.
In those dingy quarters, where he worked 12 hours a day, came the inspiration that his library would be a benefaction, he said. A Col. Anderson, possessed of some 400 books, announced he would open his library every evening and allow the boys to borrow any books they pleased. Carnegie was one of the most eager readers.

"Only he who has longed as I did for Saturdays to come," he has said, can understand what Col. Anderson did for me and other boys of Allegheny. It is any wonder that I resolved, if ever surplus wealth came to me, I would use it in building a library. At 14 Carnegie emerged from the engine cellar and became a telegraph messenger. He was paid \$1.00 a week. A female man, who had come to America early, was head of the office, and he made Andrew his protégé. Telegraphy was then almost a new thing. Nobody ventured to read the dot and dashes by sound. They were all impressed on tape. Carnegie is said to have been the first operator in the United States to accomplish the feat of reading messages by sound alone.

He practiced mornings before the regular operators came around. "One day a death message signal came," he has related, "before the operators arrived. I was the only one who had the most important messages were handled."

He did it correctly and delivered the telegram before the regular force was on duty at all. It won him promotion to the key and sounder. When the Pennsylvania railroad put up a telegraph wire of its own he became clerk under Divisional Superintendent Thomas A. Scott. His salary jumped to \$1.50 a week. He was receiving \$125 a month, and I used to wonder what he could do with so much money."

Andrew was 16 when his father died, and he became at once the breadwinner for the family and a true capitalist. He had been told by his father that he could do with \$100,000. He was 16 when his father died, and he became at once the breadwinner for the family and a true capitalist. He had been told by his father that he could do with \$100,000.

\$35 Per Month Big Wage.
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and it was a good investment. At family council that night, Carnegie's mother decided she would mortgage her little home for \$100. The stock was bought, and it brought monthly dividends of one per cent.

He can see that first check of ten dollars dividend money now, he said when he became a retired iron master with millions. "It was something new to all of us, for none of us had ever received anything but from toll."

First Sleeping Cars.
The next step toward independence and fortune came when T. L. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car, approached him with a model of the invention. "He had not spoken to me a minute," Carnegie said, "before, like a flash, the whole range of his value burst upon me. 'Yes,' he said, 'that is something which this continent must have.'"

He consulted Scott, and the three invested for the manufacture of the cars. Carnegie, then earning \$300 monthly, had to borrow \$200 as his first installment of capital, but later when he sold out his interest to the Pullman company he had realized \$18,000 for the cars.

Carnegie was 25 when the Civil war broke out and he saw his old employer and friend Scott elevated to the post of assistant secretary of war. Carnegie in turn was an appointment as director of government railways and telegraphs. To the carnage he saw at several battles may be traced his lifelong belief in the folly of warfare—a belief upon civilization.

Unwittingly following the lead of a man who was to be his mentor in fortune building, Carnegie, at 20 years of age, invested in oil. As one of a syndicate he bought up a whole tract of oil land. In a year, to the surprise of all the investors, it paid the astonishing return of \$1,000,000 in cash dividends upon a capital stock of \$40,000.

Foresaw Iron Age.
But iron was the magnet then attracting Carnegie. The railroads were expanding, and he saw the demand for Carnegie foresaw the demand for a factory that could turn out the iron parts. He formed the Keystone Bridge works. They built, at their first great piece, a bridge over the Ohio river, with a span of 266 feet. Demand for similar structures became general, and the Keystone works got the big orders and profits.

Carnegie then began to see that iron rails must be given up for steel. On a visit to England in 1868 he discovered the success being obtained there with the Bessemer process. Carnegie quickly brought it home, and English makers were aware of the fact, he had adopted it in his mills.

The romance of his success was such that the immigrant boy of 1848 became some 40 years later the world's leading producer of steel a multi-millionaire himself, and fast bringing a score of other men into the same category. Many square miles of his mills surrounded Pittsburgh. He reached into Upper Michigan, 700 miles away, and acquired vast regions of ore land. He established railway and steamship lines to bring the ore to him. He boasted of the reduction in price of steel rails from \$25 a ton down to \$12. His critics claimed that even the lower figure was maintained only by the fact that he had monopolized the industry. For Carnegie's secretary once divulged what was alleged to have been official correspondence to the effect that Carnegie steel combination could sell rails at a profit as low as \$12 a ton.

Says Success Simple.
It was certain that the grip which he had upon the steel situation made his elimination necessary if others in quest of wealth in steel were to realize the millions they saw going to him. He was, accordingly, bought out. The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan, which desired to form the billion-dollar United States Steel corporation, paid Carnegie \$10,000,000 in their five per cent bonds for the Carnegie company's holdings.

"What a fool I was," Carnegie later said in a hearing before a congressional committee at Washington. "To sell out to the steel corporation for only \$20,000,000. I have since learned from the inside that I could have received \$100,000,000 more from Mr. Morgan. If we had placed that value on our properties," Carnegie's personal share in these holdings netted him about \$25,000,000. His first actual investment in steel had been \$1,500 of borrowed money, 35 years before.

Only One Child.
Carnegie's mother, to whom he repeatedly gave credit for all that he was, lived to be an octogenarian, and was devoted to her son. He was married to Louise Whitfield, of New York, whom he met in 1881. He had a daughter, Margaret, born in 1887. His bride was 20 years his junior. To her and her daughter probably remains Carnegie's large fortune, notwithstanding Carnegie's public gifts.

As an American citizen he established a magnificent home in New York, on Fifth avenue at 90th street, and at the same time negotiated the purchase of the celebrated Skibo castle in Scotland. This mammoth baronial structure he remodeled, bringing steel for the purpose from Pittsburgh. The estate, comprising many square miles along the Highland coast of Scotland, has excellent grouse moors, and fishing brooks, in which Carnegie delighted, a golf links, which he kept his yacht, Seabreeze. One way or another he had crossed the ocean some hundred times, and once took a tour around the world.

On his Skibo castle flag staff he hoisted the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack—sewed together.

Broke Into Literature.
Intermittently, Carnegie made ready use of his pen. His interviews with the newspaper men invariably wound up with curious remarks such as "I would like nothing better than to be a reporter." He wrote a little for the press in the days of Horace Greely, and later owned a paper for a time. His books numbered about a dozen, his first being a testimony to his love of coaching. "An American Four-in-Hand in Great Britain" (1883). The next year he wrote "Around the World." Then "Triumph of Democracy," a review of 50 years of the republic. Upon his retirement from business in 1901 he wrote "The Gospel of Wealth," and followed it with "The Empire of Business." In 1902 he, once an engineer in the factory cellar, wrote "The Life of James Watt," the inventor of the steam engine. His most recent work was "Frothings of Today."

The attacks upon Carnegie were at one time numerous. He was often accused of having violated in practice what he had so conspicuously preached in theory, regarding labor. He was sometimes forced to concede to their demands. He insisted that he had always maintained a relatively higher wage in his mills than any other manufacturer.

His theory on this subject and others, is reflected at random in numerous bits of significant phraseology of his interviews, speeches and writings.

Lesson for America.
"The instinct which led the slave holder to keep his slave in ignorance was a true one. Educated man, and his shackles fall," he said.

"Labor, capital and business ability are the three legs of a three-legged stool; neither is first, neither is second, neither is third; there is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would sow discord among the three is sure to destroy them all."

"The day is coming, and already we see it dawn, in which the man who has possessed of millions of available wealth which was free and in his hands ready to be distributed, will be disgraced."

And along the same line he said: "Among the saddest of spectacles is to see a man of an elderly man occupying his last years grasping for more dollars."

Pertaining to success—"Immense power is acquired by assuring yourself in your secret working that you were born for the purpose of doing good."

Of the over-working tendency in America: "If you Americans will not be so busy, you will be able to do more for the world's betterment on the other side."

On temperance: "The first and most seductive peril, and the destroyer of more young men, is the drinking of liquor." (Mr. Carnegie himself was a total abstainer, and gave his employees at Skibo castle a 10 per cent advance on their wages every year so long as they were teetotal. It was reported that his abstemiousness prompted him to offer \$25,000,000 to the United States government if it would turn over the Philippines to the natives for self-government. Later when the question of "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?" was widely discussed, Carnegie's imagination solved the problem. He offered to support them on a \$25,000 pension every year so long as they lived, and do the same for the same reason so long as they remained unmarried. The proposition was frowned upon and dropped.

"TRUE HEART SUSIE"

The story of a plain girl

Directed by D. W. Griffith
Story by Marian Fremont
Photographed by G. W. Bitzer

Here is the latest of those wonderful dramas woven around the lives of plain people with which D. W. Griffith has thrilled all America.

It's a Griffith Production with a Griffith cast, full of that creative genius which absorbed you in "Birth of a Nation," "Hearts of the World," "The Great Love," and "The Girl Who Stayed at Home."

True Heart Susie (Lillian Gish) is the photoplay of a girl who gave everything she had but life to make the boy she loved into a man she could respect.

But gratitude is a mighty uncommon virtue and Robert Harron, as the boy, chooses the rouged trail of a jazz artist (Clarine Seymour) rather than Susie's heart of gold.

It takes a Griffith to make a plain girl triumph over a pretty girl. Come and see how he does it!

DO ALL MEN FALL FOR THE JAZZ GIRL?

Betty was the queen of jazz-land and she just naturally copped the village Beau Brummel while the neighbors talked behind their hands.

—Today

STANDARD

Men and Women REGISTER

August 11th to 21st, 1919

Registration Books Open Every Day 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The Citizens' Committee will announce this week a ticket which should be entirely satisfactory to the voters of Memphis.

ROBT. L. JORDAN, Secretary.
BOLTON SMITH, Chairman.

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